

[THURSDAY, February 9, 1769.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

THE



[NUMB. 1362.]

JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 11, 1768.
Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 11 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	Rises after	H. M.	sets before	H. M.
THURSDAY	3	12	after 7	51	before 5	6
FRIDAY	4	1	6	51	6	6
SATURDAY	5	2	6	49	6	6
SUNDAY	6	3	6	48	6	6
MONDAY	7	4	6	47	6	6
TUESDAY	8	5	6	46	6	6
WEDNESDAY	9	6	6	44	6	6

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	55. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45. 0d.
Flour	18. 0d.	Pork	72. 0d.
Brown Bread	18. 0d.	Salt	25. 0d.
West-India Rum	45. 3d.	Bohea Tea	45. 1d.
New-England ditto	25. 8d.	Chocol. per Doz.	1. 6s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	65. 0d.	Rees	11. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	11. 0d.	Nut Wood	33. 0d.
Molasses	25. 3d.	Oak ditto	25. 0d.

Treasury-Office, New-York, January 23, 1769.
VERY little Notice having been taken of the Treasurer's former Advertisements requiring all Persons to pay their Arrears of Duties, arisen during the late Treasurer's Time: He is therefore under a Necessity of again repeating his Requests, and to assure all whom it may concern, that all Accounts for the said Duties remaining unpaid by the first Day of May next, will, pursuant to Law, be put in Suit, without further Notice.

CHARLES-TOWN, S. Carolina, Dec. 29.
HIS Excellency, governor Wright, in his speech, of the 15th. ultimo, to the general assembly of Georgia, addressing himself particularly to the Gentlemen of the Assembly, concludes with this remarkable paragraph, viz. "have observed in our Gazette of the 31st of August last, a letter from your late speaker to the speaker of the house of representatives of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from him, dated the 11th. of February, and among other things assuring him, that when the assembly should meet, he would lay the same before the house; I am therefore to acquaint you, that his Majesty considers that measure to be of a most dangerous and factious tendency, and that I have it in charge, to endeavour to prevail on your house not to receive or give any countenance to that letter, and which his Majesty, from the confidence he has in your affections, expects: But if notwithstanding those expectations, I should find A DISPOSITION TO RECEIVE OR GIVE ANY COUNTENANCE THERETO, it will be my duty to prevent any proceedings thereupon, by immediately putting on end to your sitting. Let me therefore earnestly entreat you to lay aside every other matter and consideration, and to proceed forthwith upon the bill [for regulating the Indian trade] recommended to you; also the usual and necessary business of the tax bill, and such other bills as may be of general and public utility, and in which you may rely on my most hearty concurrence and assistance." To which the Assembly, in their address of the 17th. answered in the following words, viz. We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that no letter of any public nature has been laid before or presented to this house; and be assured, Sir, that we entertain the strictest loyalty and attachment to our most gracious sovereign, and shall immediately apply to the business of the province. We thank your Excellency for your kind offer of concurrence in any bill or other matters which may occur to the assembly, to be of salutary consequences to this province, requiring the aid of the legislature." The assembly accordingly proceeded upon business.

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia) December 28.

On Saturday the 24th instant, about one o'clock, the House of Assembly sent an address to the Governor, wherein, after observing, that they had sat longer than usual at this season of the year, in order to complete some bills that they judged were immediately necessary, they requested, that his Excellency would be pleased to assent to such as were passed; and as they had several other necessary bills under consideration, and being very desirous of finishing the whole business of the session as speedily as possible, they only desired to be adjourned till the 9th of January next. Upon which the Governor asked, when the bills would be ready; and was told by six o'clock in the evening: He then directed the Gentlemen who brought the address, to report to the house, that he would be at the Council Chamber at six o'clock, in order to assent to the bills; and about five o'clock Mr. Wyly (who was Speaker of the former Assembly) produced to the house the Circular Letter from the Boston Assembly, and also a Circular Letter from the House of Burgesses in Virginia, which were received by the house, and ordered to be entered on the journals; and then the house immediately came to the following resolves, viz.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of the committee, that a dutiful and loyal address be forthwith prepared, from this house, to our most gracious Sovereign, and transmitted to the agent of this province, by the honourable the Speaker, setting forth our indubitable right, and imploring relief from the grievances and burthens which, by the late acts of parliament for raising a revenue in America, this province, in common with the other colonies, is now subjected to and labours under.

The said resolution being again read, was agreed to by the house.

RESOLVED, That from the inherent right of the subject to petition the throne, for redress of grievances, a right allowed and confirmed by the act of William and Mary, the said letters do not appear, to this house, of "a dangerous and factious tendency," but, on the contrary, in the opinion of this house, only tend to a justifiable union of subjects aggrieved, in lawful and laudable endeavours to obtain redress, by an application founded upon, and expressive of, duty and loyalty to the best of kings, a becoming respect for the parliament of Great-Britain, and an equitable and natural affection for our mother country, and arises from the tender and commendable attention of these colonies to the natural rights and liberties of the British colonies in America, and to which they are undeniably entitled, upon the happy principles of our constitution.

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be, by the Speaker of this house, transmitted to the Speaker of the house of representatives of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and to the Speaker of the house of burgesses in Virginia; and that they be acquainted by him, that this house approves of the measures by them pursued, to obtain redress of our common grievances, also of the method by them taken of communicating these measures to the other provinces on the continent.

These resolves were scarce finished when the Governor came to the council-chamber, and the clerk of the assembly (in consequence of orders given him by the Governor, in case these letters should, at any time, be received by the house) directly carried the minutes up to his Excellency, who immediately required the attendance of the house, and, after giving his assent to the bills that were ready, dissolved the assembly with the following SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.
FROM the disposition that appeared amongst you at the opening of this session, I was very hopeful, and flattered myself, that it would have been brought to a happy conclusion, and it gives me great concern to find it now otherwise, and that you have disregarded the principal matter I

had in charge from the King, and thereby missed so fair an opportunity of cherishing the confidence his Majesty has in your affections. But, by your receiving and shewing countenance and support to the Boston Letter in the manner you have done, you have laid me under the necessity of dissolving you. You well know that more than ordinary pains has been taken to prevent this event, and if any disagreeable consequences should attend it, you will have brought them upon the province by a deliberate act, and it is you, and you only, will have them to answer for to your constituents: And however you may have suffered yourselves to be influenced by the conduct of other provinces, and whatever you may now think, be assured, Gentlemen, that your true liberty, your property, and every thing that is valuable, must depend upon a free and interrupted course of law and government, under the protection and support of the mother-country, and that you cannot possibly enjoy these invaluable blessings without that protection and support: And how you can expect this, or what right can you pretend to it, if you declare yourselves to be an independant people? And to me it appears a flat and positive contradiction to acknowledge "the British parliament to be the supreme legislative power over the whole British empire," (of which we are part) and in the same breath, to deny the power of that very parliament over us;—nor can I see or admit the propriety of the Americans declaring, "That they cheerfully acquiesce in the authority of the British parliament to make laws for a necessary dependence, and regulating the trade of the colonies," and at the same time denying its authority to make laws; which I conceive to be a very loose and improper jumble or system of government and subordination, and without any criterion but the mere caprice of the populace; and I presume, that the authority of the British parliament must be full and complete, or does not operate at all. And that the power of the British parliament does extend to America, is a point I never doubted, or heard disputed till the affair of the Stamp Duty Act: And to shew that it does, I shall only refer to the proceedings in parliament on the grand debates relative to that act, when I believe there were near 400 members present, and only 9 or 10 divided against that power; also the votes of the house of commons of the 24th. February 1766, and the statutes of the 6th. of his present Majesty, chapter 12th.

The distinction between internal and external taxes, it is well known here, from its first appearance among us, I said I conceived to be a distinction without a difference; and I also declared, that if it was granted that the Americans were not subjects to, or could be legally or constitutionally taxed by the British parliament, not being represented there, then I apprehended, the same reason would hold in every case, and the same objection lye against every law made by the British parliament to affect the colonies or his majesty's subjects in them; for it seems absurd to say, that the colonies are not bound by British acts of parliament, imposing what they call internal taxes, because they have not consented to such laws, not being represented in that parliament, and at the same time to admit that they are bound by, and subject to other laws made by the same parliament. And I do not find that there is any difference or distinction in that constitutional rule or principle, that no man is bound by any law to which he has not given his assent, either in person or by representation; but which rule is general, and holds in all cases, and with respect to all laws; and if so, the colonies I conceive are either bound by, and subject to, all the acts of the British parliament in which they are mentioned, or are subject to none of any kind what ever, and consequently to be considered as independent of the legal or parliamentary power of Great-Britain.

I also declared at the same time, that if Ameri-

ea could be, or was to become independent of the Mother Country, from that day you may date the foundation of your ruin and misery. These were the sentiments I declared near three years ago, and which still I retain; and most ardently wish it had been in my power to prevail on you to be so far of my opinion as to have paid due regard to his Majesty's expectations from you, and to have observed a more prudent conduct in that particular, until the matters in difference between Great-Britain and the colonies, and which are now at the crisis, had been clearly and effectually settled and determined: But as things are circumstanced, there is only one act further remaining for me to do at present, which is, by virtue of his Majesty's authority, and in his name, to dissolve this Assembly, and I do hereby accordingly dissolve the same.

J. A. WRIGHT.

Savannah in Georgia, Council-Chamber,
the 24th of December, 1768.

L O N D O N. November 30.

A letter from a gentleman in the East-Indies, to his friend in London, says, "Our ships, with two more of the company's, having laid for three months in a harbour in China, waiting for a cargo, a few of our ship's crew made a party, and imprudently forced themselves, into one of their cities, merely through a foolish curiosity; when the Chinese put them all to death, because they never suffer any of their arts to be laid open to any Europeans whatsoever. After this act of cruelty, they seized one of our ships, and the rest were glad to get out of the harbour without loading," &c.

We hear very heavy complaints have just been transmitted home, relative to the conduct of three of his Majesty's officers in an American province.

By a very popular officer in the army having taken the side of Wilkes and Liberty, it is said most of the military follow his steps, which is no inconsiderable weight in the scale of that gentleman's good fortune.

A great man in the Law has lately declared that a certain blasphemous pamphlet, as it was not intended to be published, was therefore not punishable.

W I L L I A M S B U R G, Dec. 15.

On the 4th of this inst. about ten o'clock at night, the gaol of Amherst county, by some accident caught fire, and one Richard Fletcher Gregory, confined, in it for debt, perished in the flames. There was something very deplorable in this man's fate, for, although, by his cries, he awakened the gaoler, who immediately snatched up the keys, as he thought of the prison, and ran directly to open the door, yet upon trial, he found they were the wrong ones, and, by his repeated efforts to unlock the door, spoiled the lock, so that when he came with the right key, it had no effect. Then he roused up a Negro fellow, who with an ax, laboured hard to cut the door through, and when he had completed it, found that what he had done was in vain, as there were iron bars in the inside. The poor man who was all this time at the window, and seeing nothing more could be done for his relief, as the fire burst out at the prison door, and hindered the Negro from proceeding, resigned himself to his fate: He took off his clothes, and threw them out at the window, telling the gaoler to give them to his poor wife and children, as the only legacy he had to leave them. He then retired to a corner of the prison, and lay down, waiting his fate. Next morning his remains were found, which were nothing but his skull and thigh bones.

B O S T O N, January 30.

G R E N V I L I A N Accounts.

Extract of a letter from London, November 17th.
"Your complaints against Gov. B—d has fixed him with the present parliament, he is to have a pension on the American establishment of £. 2000 paid out of a revenue, raised by a tax on your lawyers, clerks of towns and courts.—Mr. H—n is to have the government, with a fixed salary of £. 1500 per annum, to be paid out of a revenue raised on your American woolen manufactures. Mr. Gr—e told me yesterday, that he should soon have the pleasure of paying his compliments to your American Orator, at a less distance than 1000 leagues; and that the seventeen Rescindors would all have commissions in your Militia, with established pay equal to their rank."

Extract of a letter from London, November 16th.

Lord N—h has given notice that the papers relative to the proceedings of your Colony will soon be laid before the House of Commons: He at the same time informed them, that a paper entitled, a Remonstrance from the Assembly of Virginia to the Commons of Great-Britain, was in the hands of the Ministry; that on their acquainting the Agent of the Province with it, he answered he had no direction to present it; that the contents were highly blameable; that the title of it alone was exceptionable; and that upon the whole he thought the laying it before the house could only tend to raise an inflammation; but that it was ready, if they

thought proper to call for it: Under these circumstances it is thought it will not be called for.—The Americans here think that the debate on the first day of the Session, shews that they have no party to defend the late proceedings at Boston: That vigorous measures will certainly be pursued: That all sides are agreed to support government: And that Mr. Grenville took a candid part: tho' he is determined to make the Colonies contribute to the public burthens; that he will defend their Liberties; and that he is not so violent a man as they thought he was; and no doubt they will see other instances hereafter both of his firmness and moderation. Mr. Wilkes has presented a petition to the House of Commons; complaining of the proceedings against him, from the general warrant, down to the alteration of the records, and praying relief generally: It is ordered to lie on the table, and the proceedings against him are directed to be laid before the House, that the cause of his confinement may appear regularly: So far is little more than form; in what manner the affair will hereafter be taken up, nobody yet can know.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 19, 1768.

"The news of the last defiance of the King's authority came just before the meeting of the parliament, to open the eyes of the nation, and to let them see the desperate lengths which your incendiaries would lead your people into.—Nothing could have been done to give the government here such an advantage over the colony as their separating and distinguishing their case from that of all the other colonies, and the town of B—n from all other places, as none but the B—n S—d—m—n have assumed to themselves the royal prerogative of calling a convention, and none but the province of the M—ts have dared to meet in direct contradiction to the King's authority.—The King's speech and the addresses will give you the best idea of the sense of government.—I was in the house of Lords when their addresses were proposed; not a single lord objected against it. I afterwards heard all Mr. Grenville's speech. Much of it was levelled against L—d C—m—n's and L—d C—th—m's denial of the right. As to the colonies, he did not at all wonder at it, nor could conceive the least resentment against their conduct. All men dislike taxes, and will oppose them, if they think that they can thereby get off from paying them. Even the county of Middlesex, (said he) where we now sit, if they had been told by the same authority, the same things about the beer tax, that parliament had no right to lay such a tax, and that the people were not bound to pay it, would have rioted for their porter, in the same manner; but that nevertheless where the execution of the laws is opposed by force, they must be supported by a superior force. In general tho' there were some differences of opinion in some lesser matters, yet I heard nobody, while I was in the house, except Mr. B—d but what was clearly for maintaining the King's authority, and the full legislative power of parliament.—The language in one house, was, 'I will not call it traitorous till it is proved such, but the behaviour at B—n has been of all things the most like to it.' In the other house it was, 'I will not say it of the province, but the behaviour of individuals has been traitorous and rebellious.'"

BEING desirous of obtaining such Intelligence as our Readers may depend upon, of the State of Affairs in England, relative to the Colonies in general, and to this Province in particular, we have been favoured with the Sight of several Letters which came by Capt. Scott, from Gentlemen in London; and from them we have collected the following Articles, viz.

THAT a Boston News-Paper of the 19th of September, having been received in London on the 27th of October, giving an Account of the Proceedings of the Town of Boston on the 12th of September, the Expectation of People in general of the Consequence of those Proceedings was much raised; That Letters by Capt. Jacobson arrived in London on the 2d or 3d of November, with an Account of the Convention, and the Arrival of the Troops but not of their being landed; That by this Advice the Expectation of People was increased; but happily on the 3th of November Letters by Capt. Scott arrived, with Advice that the Troops were quietly landed, and upon this Advice the Stocks rose; but in two or three Days after rather declined again, partly from the uncertain State of Affairs in Europe, and partly from a Doubt of the Continuance of the Tranquillity which had been restored to the Town of Boston.—That from the King's Speech and from the Addresses of the two Houses of Parliament, may be collected the Sense of the whole Nation, as well as of the several Parties in Parliament:—That after the first Day of the Meeting of Parliament nothing had been said relative to the Subject of America until Capt. Scott failed; and that no Judgment can be formed but from the Debates of the first Day, the Sum of which we are assured was as follows:

IN the Course of the Debate the whole Behaviour of the People of Boston was stated; they were charged with Ingratitude for the Return made to the Indulgence shewn on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, and that Ingratitude traced back to a Period immediately subsequent to the Repeal; when some refused to comply, and others with a very ill Grace complied, with the Requisition to make Compensation: Several Animadversions were also made on their Combination not to import Goods from England, which was said to be an Hostility not practised by Nations at War; and the Condition to which they would be reduced if the Parliament were disposed to retaliate, was at the same Time stated; they would be excluded from the Fishery: their Export of Lumber and Provisions to the West-Indies would be prohibited; the Vent of their Spirituous Liquors on the Coast of Africa would be prevented; and Boston soon be reduced to a Village: These Reflections were made by the Friends of Administration, who also spoke with great Respect of Governor Bernard, and mentioned among his Difficulties two which arose from the Constitution of the Massachusetts-Bay; the Council which was intended to support Government, becoming frequently the Means of weakening it, in Consequence of their being elected by a popular Assembly; and the Juries being often an Instrument of Faction, instead of a Check upon it, because returned by the Towns, and not by the Sheriffs. Declarations were also made from the same Quarter, of a Determination not to repeal the late Revenue Law, at least till America had submitted: No Dependence, it was said, could be had on the Affection and Gratitude of the Americans: If the Troops were withdrawn, the Tumults would be renewed; but an Effort of Faction perfectly quelled would strengthen the Hands of Government.

Others in the House threw out Doubts whether the Measures of Administration had been prudent since the Repeal of the Stamp-Act: They avowed the Declaratory Law as containing their fixed Principles on the Rights of the Legislature; and attributed the evil Spirit which has gone forth in the Colonies to the Question made here of that Right, and the Authority of those who made it. They added, as an additional Cause of the present Disorders, the Conduct of Administration for the last two Years, particularly blaming the late Revenue Law as injudicious and unseasonable, without, however, hinting at any Thoughts of a Repeal in the present Circumstances; and doubting whether the Requisition to rescind, with the subsequent Dissolution of the Assembly were justifiable: They also mentioned the Neglect of the Secretary of State to present a Petition to the King.

Mr. Grenville agreed in imputing the present Mischief principally to the Countenance which the Denial of the Right had received here; he observed that the Writings and Votes in America all refer'd to that Authority; he said the Colonies could not be blamed; the County of Middlesex so encouraged would have behaved in the same Manner: he would therefore resist them with Firmness, without Resentment, for they were not the Authors of the Evil: he approved of the late Revenue Law, because it preserved the Principle: but join'd in censuring the Order to require the Assembly to rescind, and on non-compliance to dissolve: He thought that the Secretary of State should not thus take upon himself to annihilate Corporations for disobeying his Mandates: that Recourse should have been first had to Parliament, who alone had such a Power, and who had lately exercised it, on the Mutiny Bill at New-York; but he did not think it belonged also to the Crown, and he was the more jealous now of the Rights of Parliament, because he observed the Americans affected to pass by the Legislature, and to acknowledge their Dependence only on the Crown.

The Ministry only in defence of these several Charges alledged, that the Petition which was not presented to the King, had never been given to the Secretary of State; and the Order to require the Assembly to rescind, they said was an Instruction sent to a Governor to make a Requisition in order to give the Assembly an Opportunity to correct the Fault of a former Assembly; and the Order to dissolve, was a Direction for his Conduct in Case of a Non-compliance; neither of them being addressed to the Assembly could be deem'd a Mandate or a Threat to a Corporation: The Assembly would of course meet again in May; and the not calling another in the mean time was only with a View to lay the Business before Parliament during the Interval.

During the Debate some Reflections on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act necessarily engaged those Members who had promoted the Repeal, in Defence of that Measure, on the Grounds of Policy, Commerce, and Convenience which were used as Arguments at the Time of the Repeal.

Mr. Grenville was under the same necessity to observe that subsequent Events had shewn the Fallacy of some of the Arguments which were then urged: the Decline of Trade having proved that

the Expectations of the People of Boston were not answered; and the Subsequent Appearance of that there never was any; and all agreed our of the People of assistance to Law by Military Force; an support Government of the Legislature.

PHILAD.

The King has Stockton, Esq; of the seller at law, to be that province.

From the House Day of the first FRIEND HO

I desire then following Letter,

HAVING observed cubations of society, and how much christian Spirit, I as a Friend, openly offend; for verily I fear the Design of Lord hateth, to

We had long li hour-hood among ing at the same con Church of Englan ner pleaded her ne qual Foot with the own Way as the least Aim or appare or usurp any, the thou knowest in is the Truth, and common Sense in of Day, for her o to aim at Spiritua hours; and yet th pretend not to be blow up the same tableness in others most bitter Party gainst the Church: themselves, will ha Christianity, than being one of the all Sorts of Christi rent Person, that not any of them, blowing up a Part but only acted in voured to prevent other Denomination thou art the Man, demned, in that ceedings thou has vidence, that thou over others, of wh thou accusest the that Liberty that which they have thee.

Repeat therefore christian Temper and for the future CHRIST, Whatsever unto you, do ye ever Law and the Proph fail to be thy since

NEW-Y

We hear from Night last, the Ho Fire, and was en Furniture therein; Difficulty the Fam happily perished in Custom-House, Liberty, Latimer, fr ance, Delano, Maryle Kemble, for London Liberty, Prince, Gayan Hibernia, Henry, Bel Bur, North-Carolina, Tom, Tuell, and De

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first Appearance of Troops now making it evident
that there never was much danger of their Resist-
ance. This Discussion however on the Merits of
the Repeal was not carried far, nor with Acrimo-
ny; and all agreed in condemning the late Behavi-
our of the People of Boston; in declaring that Re-
sistance to Law by Force; ought to be opposed by
Military Force; and in professing an eager Zeal to
support Government, and vindicate the Authority
of the Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.

The King has been pleased to appoint Richard
Stockton, Esq; of the province of New-Jersey, Coun-
sellor at law, to be one of his Majesty's Council for
that province.

From the House of my Pilgrimage, the 30th.
Day of the first Month, 1769.

FRIEND HOLT,

I desire thou wilt publish, in thy Journal the
following Letter, To THE WHIG.

HAVING observed the bad Effects of thy Lu-
cubrations on the Peace and Weal of So-
ciety, and how much they favour of a truly un-
christian Spirit, I could not but think it my Duty
as a Friend, openly to rebuke thee, as thou openly
offendest; for verily it is the plain Tendency, and
I fear the Design of thy Writings, to do what the
Lord hateth, to sow Discord among Brethren.

We had long lived in Peace and good Neigh-
bourhood among all the Denominations, all aim-
ing at the same common Good of the Whole; the
Church of England had only in a peaceable Man-
ner pleaded her natural Right, to be upon an e-
qual Foot with the rest of us, fully to enjoy her
own Way as the rest of us do ours, without the
least Aim or apparent Design to molest any of us,
or usurp any, the least, Dominion over us. This
thou knowest in thy Conscience, Friend Whig,
is the Truth, and that it would be contrary to
common Sense in this Country, and at this Time
of Day, for her or any other Sort of Christians,
to aim at Spiritual Dominion over her Neigh-
bours; and yet thou wickedly and uncharitably
pretendest not to believe it; and dost thy utmost
to blow up the same unchristian Spirit of Unchari-
tateness in others; and especially to promote a
most bitter Party Spirit in the Presbyterians a-
gainst the Church: But I hope the Presbyterians
themselves, will have more Wit, as well as more
Christianity, than to mind what thou sayest. Now
being one of the Friends, and an equal Friend to
all Sorts of Christians, I must say as an indiffe-
rent Person, that the Church of England have
not any of them, to my Knowledge, aimed at
blowing up a Party, nor do I believe they have,
but only acted in their own Defence, and endea-
voured to prevent Parties, with equal regard to
other Denominations. Thou therefore O WHIG,
thou art the Man whom thou thyself hast con-
demned, in that by thy bitter and violent Pro-
ceedings thou hast given the World abundant E-
vidence, that thou thyself aimest at that Dominion
over others, of which without the least Reason,
thou accusest the Church; and deniest them
that Liberty that thou and thy Party enjoy, and
which they have an equal Right to enjoy with
thee.

Repeat therefore, Friend WHIG, of thy un-
christian Temper and Practices, and remember,
and for the future obey, that Golden Rule of
CHRIST, *Whatsoever ye would that Men should do
unto you, do ye even so unto them, for this is the
Law and the Prophets.* In this Case, I shall not
fail to be thy sincere and faithful Friend.

HEZEKIAH FRIENDLIMAN.

NEW-YORK, February 9.

We hear from Newark, that late on Saturday
Night last, the House of Moses Ogden, Esq; caught
Fire, and was entirely consumed, with all the
Furniture therein; and it was with the greatest
Difficulty the Family escaped. A Negro Boy un-
happily perished in the Flames.

Custom-House, New-York, I award Entries.

Liberty, Latimer, from Grenades and Hispaniola. Defi-
ance, Delano, Maryland. Outward. General Gage,
Kemble, for London. Sea Flower, Cox, Rhode-Island.
Liberty, Prince, Cayenne. Cleared. Elliot, Miller, to Africa,
Hibernia, Henry, Belfast. Sally, Pell, St. Groix. Polly,
Bur, North-Carolina. Ranger, Vickery, Nancy, Mitchell;
Tom, Tuell; and Defiance, Tillinghast, Rhode-Island.

OTHO PARISIEN,

SILVER-SMITH,

Living near Peck's-Ship, opposite to Mr. Van-
dervoort's,

RETURNS Thanks to his Custo-
mers for past Favours, and hopes their Continuance;
which he shall endeavour to deserve, by supplying those
Gentlemen and Ladies who please to employ him, with all
Kinds of wrought Plate, either chased or plain, according to
any Pattern they shall please to send or direct; and by do-
ing the Work in the best and neatest Manner, and at the
cheapest Rates.

N. B. The upper Part of his House to be let.

TO BE LET.

A Good convenient Dwelling
House, with a Pump and Cistern in the Yard, situate
near the Battery. Inquire of JOHN HUNT, in Smith-
Street, near Mr. Bond's.

To be sold at public Vendue, at the
House of Capt. Peter Dobson, on Wednesday the 2nd Inst.

ALL his household & kitchen fur-
niture, also a few boxes and half boxes of glass, sheath-
ing nails; pipes, bottled beer, English cheese, women's
shoes; tar, hand and scrubbing brushes, and sundry other
goods.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Dobson, are desired
to make immediate payment; and those that have any de-
mands to bring in their accounts unto

EDWARD LAIGHT, or
BENJ. HILDRETH.

62 63

TO BE SOLD,

A House and lot of ground, situ-
ate in the Meadows, near the Slip, in the out-ward
of this city, late the property of Abijah Abbot, deceased;—
The said house being two stories in height, twenty six feet
six inches in front, and thirty three feet in depth, has four
rooms upon each floor, and six fire places in the same: to-
gether with two cellar kitchens, and a good cistern adjoining.
—The said lot being in front and rear, twenty six feet
six inches, and in depth one hundred feet.—Any person
who inclines to purchase the same, by applying to MARY
ABBOT, executrix of the said Abijah Abbot, deceased, liv-
ing upon the premises, may know the terms of sale, by
whom, upon agreement, an indisputable title will be given.

62 63

AS the persons indebted to the
estate of Abijah Abbot, deceased, have been desired,
by public advertisements, to discharge the same, and as they
have hitherto been delatary—they are once more requested
to settle the same immediately, otherwise they must expect
to meet with immediate prosecution at law.

62 63

ALL persons who have any de-
mands on the estate of James Strachan, late of this
city, Carver and Cabinet-maker, deceased, are desired to
bring in their accounts, in order for a settlement; and all
those indebted to said estate, are requested to make speedy
payment, to Jonathan Blake, Thomas Barrow, or James
Barrow, who are empower'd to settle and receive the same,
by

GATHARINE STRACHAN, Administratrix.

N. B. The business of the late James Strachan, will be
carried on in the same shop, as usual; and his widow hopes
for the continuance of the favours of her late husband's
friends, and the public in general, which will be thankfully
acknowledged.

62 63

The NEW-YORK
Paper MANUFACTORY.

Ready Money, for clean Linen Rags, may be had of
JOHN KEATING,

Between the Fly-Market, and Burling's-Slip;

ALL Persons who have the Welfare of
their Country at Heart, are desired seriously to consider
the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government,
and how much Good they may do it, by preserving the Linen
Rag, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwise
useless; their saving of Rags is recommended, not so much
for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can
be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Pub-
lic in general if the Manufactory is supplied with Rags, so
as to enable us to make a sufficient Quantity of Paper, for
our own Consumption, and by this Means keep in the Pro-
vince the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for
this single Commodity, and when once sent from hence, are
entirely lost to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here,
Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money
still remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that
all Persons will be as careful as possible, in saving that, which
it evidently appears will be of public Utility.

All Persons having Occasion for Cardridge or Sheathing
Paper, may be supplied, by giving Notice some short Time
before wanted.—And all Persons who have fine white Rags,
are earnestly entreated to send them in, as we are prevented
from making fine Writing Paper, entirely for want of fine
Rags.

62 63

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Gram-
mar-School is opened in Orange Town, in Orange
County, a very retired and pleasantly situated part of the
country. The inhabitants being very desirous of having a
school in the place, will take in boarders at as low a rate as
they can possibly afford. This school is designed principally
for the sake of the poorer sort of people among the Dutch,
many of whom have been, hitherto discouraged from send-
ing their children abroad to latin schools, by the greatness
of the price. It is therefore hoped that such, in particular,
will encourage this undertaking; and all who shall send
their children here, may depend upon the best endeavours
of their very humble servant, RICHARD DEVENS.

The price of tuition is 20s. for admission, and 20s. by
the quarter,—the price of board will not exceed £. 12 by the
year, York currency.

62 63

PURSUANT to an order made by
the worshipful George Brewerton and Benjamin Blagge,
Esquires, two of the Judges of the Mayor's court of the city
of New-York, upon the petition of John Pettinger, an in-
solvent debtor, and several of his creditors: Notice is hereby
given by the petitioners to all the creditors of the said John
Pettinger, to show cause (if any they have) before us, on
Wednesday the 15th day of February inst. at ten o'clock in
the morning of the same day, at the dwelling house of the
said George Brewerton, why an assignment of the estate of
the said John Pettinger, should not be made to Abraham
Delaney, pursuant to the prayer of the said petition, and
the said John Pettinger be thereupon discharged; agreeable
to the directions of the laws of this province, in such case
made and provided.—Dated this 6th day of February,
Annoq Dom. 1769.

62

LOST, Feb. 7, at five in the Evening,

A Superfine blue broad-cloth cloak, from the servant's
Lodge, at the College gate; if offered to file, or
pawn, pray stop it, and you shall have Two Dollars reward.
It is hoped that if any honest person has got it he will be
so kind to send it to the servant at the gate, by which he
will confer a very great obligation on the servant, who
must otherwise pay for it out of his wages.

62 63

TO BE SOLD, at public vendue,

On Friday the 10th day of March next, all the real
estate of Isaiah Younglove, in the township of Bridgewater
in Somerset county and province of New-Jersey, viz. one
farm, whereon he now dwells, containing about 160 acres
of land, whereon is a new comfortable dwelling house, with
a good cellar and four fire places; a good barn and thriving
young orchard of about 400 apple trees, a considerable
quantity of the land, cleared and in good fence, pleasantly
situated, on a public road, about one mile and a half from
Bound Brook town; also 12 acres of meadow ground, near
the above premises; as also another plantation of about 100
acres, whereon is a new framed house and other conveni-
ences, a young orchard and plenty of meadow, and also a
small tract of about 18 acres, with a saw mill in good repair,
situated in the midst of a great plenty of good timber, &c.
the terms of payment made very easy, and the purchaser
may enter on the same by the first of May next, as he pur-
poses to move out of this province, as soon as his concerns
are settled, &c.

Said vendue to be held on the premises, and to begin at
12 o'clock of said day, where due attendance will be given.

62 63

ISAIAH YOUNGLOVE.

N. B. The title indisputable. Feb. 4th, 1769.

To be LET, for the Term of One,

two, or three Years, to commence from the first of may next,
THE noted Mills and Farms there-
unto belonging, lying at Cold Spring, on Long-Island,
partly in Queen's and partly in Suffolk Counties, now in
the Occupation of Rawland Chambers, and lately belong-
ing to, and known by the name of Hawkhurst's Mills. Enquire
of Nathaniel Marston, in the City of New-York, who will
agree on very reasonable Terms.

62 63

TO be SOLD, two certain houses

and lots, situate at Brookland Ferry, in King's
county, on Long-Island, the property of Christopher Cod-
wife, fronting the road that leads from said ferry to Brook-
land town; the one containing in breadth, front and rear,
26 feet; and in length on each side 108 feet. The other
containing 40 feet in front, 30 feet in rear, and in length
107 feet; whereon is a good dwelling house, store house,
and barn, with a cartway on the one side and the privilege
of a four feet eight inch ally on the other, where for many
years past a noted shop has been kept, and is very suitable
and convenient for a shop-keeper, or bolter. Whoever in-
clines to purchase either, or both of the aforesaid lots, may
enquire of Christopher Codwife, living on the premises.

N. B. If not sold by the 5th of April next, then to be
sold at public vendue.

62 63

TO be SOLD at public vendue,

On Tuesday the 7th of March, on the premises,
the house and ground now in possession of Capt. Peter
Dobson: The house is 23 feet wide, and 30 feet deep,
with a good kitchen adjoining, is new and well built, has
six fire-places, and a good cellar under the whole; a good
well and cistern in the yard: The lot fronts two public
streets, viz. Cherry street, and Water-street, and 23 feet
wide, front and rear, more or less; and 170 feet long. At
the rear is a large store house and gangway. Also a lot
fronting Water-street, of 23 feet wide, more or less, and
200 feet long, with the privilege for the corporation grant,
whereon is a good well built dock. The above place is very
convenient and well situated for a bolter, baker, or
flax-seed merchant. It will be sold together, or in lots, as
may best suit the purchaser. Bonds with good security,
will be taken for the greatest part of the payment.

Five Pounds Reward,

WENT off from Greenwich, in Connecticut,
in a boat, belonging to the subscriber, one Jeremiah Wins-
or, he is of a middling stature, and wears his own hair, the boat is
20 feet keel, 12 feet beam, and about 3 feet hold, built with
butter nut-timber, and hath her deck saw'd thro' on the larboard
side, in order to make a horse port, to take horses in, being for a
ferry boat. Said Winsor was at New-Haven, about the 20th
of December last, bound for New-York: Any person that will
take him up, and secure the boat, so that I may have her again,
shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by me

62 63

Greenwich Feb. 4th, 1769.

Jesse Mallick,

By Permission of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.

BY THE AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the Theatre, in John Street, this Evening, the 9th of
February, will be presented, a TRAGEDY, written by
Shakespeare, call'd,

CYMBELINE,

KING OF BRITAIN.

In Act ad, Singing, by Mr. WOOLLS.

To which will be added, The

KING and the MILLER of Mansfield.

Tickets to be had at H. Gaine's, at the Bible and Crown,
in Hanover-Square; and of Philip Miller, Watch-maker, in
the Broadway, near the Ofwego-Market—who attends
at the Theatre every Day of Performance, from 4 o'clock
in the Evening.

Places in the Boxes, may be taken of Mr. Brodbelt, at the
Stage Door. To begin precisely at 6 o'clock.

TO BE LET.

FOR one or more years, from the first of
may next, the large convenient dwelling house, situate
in Broad-street, near the Exchange, Now in the tenure of
Mr. Uriah Hendricks: For particulars enquire of James Van
Varek.

59—

POETS CORNER.
THE GENIUS OF AMERICA TO HER SONS.
 WHO'D know the sweets of Liberty?
 'Tis to climb the mountain's brow,
 Thence to discern rough industry,
 At the harrow or the plough;
 'Tis where my sons their crops have sown,
 Calling the harvest all their own;
 'Tis where the heart to truth allied,
 Never felt unmanly fear;
 'Tis where the eye with milder pride,
 Nobly sheds sweet pity's tear;
 Such as AMERICA yet shall see,
 These are the sweets of Liberty.

To be let from the first May next,
A Very convenient House, in Stone-
 Street, now in the Possession of Capt. Hamilton, op-
 posite the Post-Office.
 Also, Another House and Bake House, with a very large
 Oven, back of Mr. George Foliot's:—For Particulars in-
 quire of (61 64) DAVID CLARKSON.

To be let from the first of May next,
THE dwelling house and appur-
 tenances wherein Messrs. Hoffman and Ludlow, mer-
 chants now live, situate in Dock-Street, belonging to the
 estate of Garrit Van Horne, late of this city, deceased; by
 Ann Van Horne, in Chapel-Street. 61 64

To be SOLD,
THE houses belonging to the late
 Co-partnership of Lott and Low, which if not sold be-
 fore at private sale, will be exposed at public vendue, at the
 Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 21st of this pre-
 sent month, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock,
 viz.

The house and lot of ground wherein Abraham Lott, Esq;
 Treasurer now lives; also the store adjoining thereto, being
 very convenient and in a good situation for the dry good bu-
 siness.

Possession, and an indisputable title to the premises, will
 be given to the purchaser, the first day of May next: when
 the purchase money is to be paid, or bonds, with satisfactory
 security given for the same, as may best suit the purcha-
 ser.—For further particulars, or for viewing the premises,
 before the day of sale; apply to Abraham Lott, Treasurer,
 or to Isaac Low. 61 63

JARVIS ROEBUCK,
CORK-CUTTER, at the FOOT OF POT-BARRER'S HILL:
 sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, Wholesale and Retail,
 at the lowest Prices, viz.

L ONG French corks	Cork soles for shoes
Short long ditto	Corks for women's clogs
Best velvet do.	Swimming corks
Common fine do.	Pickling, jar, stone,
Phial do.	Mustard & snuff bottle corks,
With all sorts of common	Floats for fishing nets
Corks, and brewers do.	

He has also imported from London, callimancoes, durans,
 tammies and shalloons; quilted petticoats,—also a neat as-
 sortment of jewellry and grocery, together with a good as-
 sortment of shop goods; Cheshire cheese, fresh oatmeal,
 anchovies, capers and olives.

N. B. Cork jackets of different prices, for swimming,
 which has saved many from drowning. 61—

To the PUBLIC.
 New-Rochelle, Feb. 1st, 1769.

LATELY settled in this place, a French Clergyman, that
 can be well recommended, and has opened a Grammar-
 school, in the house late in the occupation of Mr. Abrams,
 wherein he proposes to teach the French language, together
 with Geography, ancient and modern History, to the youth
 of both sexes.—He also intends to teach the Latin and Greek
 tongues, with the Classics, in order to fit for the College
 those who are desirous of this part of education:—Proper
 care will be taken of the pupils' morals, and they may be
 boarded on very reasonable terms. The parents who will
 favour him with encouragement, may apply for further in-
 formation, both in regard of the places of board, and man-
 ner of tuition, to the following Gentlemen, viz. Judge
 Bleeker, and Captain Belley, Messrs. Vallade and De Riez,
 or any other Gentlemen of the place; and in New-York of
 Messrs. Anthony and John Bleeker, Merchants. 61 64

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of
 Capt. John Heapy, late of Liverpool, deceased, by
 Book, Bond, or Note, are requested to make immediate
 Payment of the same, to Remfen and Van Alstyne; and
 those having Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in
 their Accounts, that they may be immediately settled.

ABRAHAM VAN ALSTYNE, } Executors.
 JERONIMUS R. REMSEN, }

New-York, January 31st, 1769.

RUN-away, on Sunday last, the
 29th instant, from the subscriber, living at Flushing,
 on Long-Island, an Irish servant lad, named James Lawson,
 about 21 years old, his nose pretty long, a little pitted
 with the small-pox, short black hair, and of a dark complex-
 ion, pretty slender, and about 5 feet 10 inches high: Had
 on, and took with him, when he went away, an old brown
 under waistcoat, the back parts of different colours, with
 two slips of velvet behind; a close brown kersey upper
 waistcoat, with breeches of the same; white stockings, half
 worn shoes, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and secures
 the said run-away, so that he may be had again, shall re-
 ceive Forty Shillings reward, and all reasonable charges,
 paid by (61 64) ABRAHAM LAWRENCE.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
 Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
 Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

TO BE LET,
THE House that William Darlington lives in,
 in Beaver-Street: Inquire of John Alfop. 61 64

To be LET, the first of May next,
THE House now in Possession of
 Mr. John Ernest, Merchant, in Dock-Street, near
 Coenties-Market:—Inquire of John Harris Cruger, who has
 to let, immediately,—a very good Store, on the Great-Dock.
 New-York, 1st Feb. 1769. 61 64

Abraham Willson,
Peruke Maker and Hair Dresser,
TAKES this method to inform
 his customers, that he has lately removed from the
 Coenties-pier, in little Dock-Street, between the old Slip
 and Coenties-Market, facing the pump, between the houses
 of Henry Deforest, block-maker, and William Crofford,
 cooper, where he continues to carry on his business as usual;
 any Gentlemen that please to favour him with their custom,
 may depend on being well attended.

Said Willson has for sale,—a few choice
 racoon skins, for hatters, also a new dwelling house, which
 he will sell on very reasonable terms:—pays ready money,
 for all sorts of shipping furs, and bees wax. 61 64

To be SOLD, at private SALE,
THE house wherein Mr. Jacob
 Kemper lately lived, at the corner of Crown-Street, op-
 posite the Ofwego-market:—noted as an excellent stand for
 business, in which it has been long improved. The house
 is very convenient for a Family; having a good cellar and
 cellar kitchen, a stable and chair house adjoining, a pump
 and cistern in the yard, a grass plot, &c. &c. For further
 particulars inquire of Mr. John Marton, merchant, near the
 Fly-market; or of Doctor John Miller, near the premises. 61 64

ON Wednesday the eighteenth of
 January last, run-away from the subscriber, an
 Irish servant man, named James M'Donah, about twenty
 years of age, a fair complexion, with dark brown hair,
 and about five feet five inches high: Had on when he went
 away, a dark coloured linsywoolsey jacket, leather breeches,
 white yarn stockings, a pair of soled shoes, a checked shirt;
 but it is supposed he will change his name and clothes, as
 usual. Whoever takes up said servant, so that his master
 may have him again, shall have five pounds reward, and all
 reasonable charges, paid by me DANIEL TAYLOR,
 living at Newark Mountains. 61 64

THIS is to inform William Cotton,
 a native of Scotland, who was a sailor on board the
 brigantine Minerva, Capt. William Sherman, from New-
 Haven to St. Croix, from February to May 1767, and was
 discharged at St. Croix; that if he will apply to Adam Bab-
 cock, at New-Haven, or to the Printer hereof, he will hear
 of something much to his advantage; the said Cotton is a
 short thick well set man, about 5 feet 4 inches high.—Any
 master of vessel that has seen the said Cotton, and can give
 any information where he may be found, is requested to in-
 form the Printer hereof, of the same. 61 67
 New-Haven, Jan. 1st, 1769. ADAM BABCOCK.

PETER VIANEY,
 Fencing and Dancing Master,
BEING entirely recovered of a Pleurisy,
 which detained him for three Weeks past, proposes to
 open both his private and public Schools on Monday next,
 being the 31st current. 60 63

To be let, from the first of May next,
A Convenient Dwelling House in Broad-
 Street, near the Exchange, with six Fire Places, and a
 good Kitchen, with a dry Cellar under the Whole: Inquire
 of Francis Panton, opposite the said House, or Robert John-
 son, in Princes-Street. 60 63

A Stray cow came to the manor
 of Fordham, near King's Bridge, some time in July;
 the owner may have her by proving the property, and
 paying the charges to SANSON DYCKMAN.
 Dec. 1768. 60 63

Benjamin Booth,
 Has imported in the General Gage, and the last Vessels from
 England, a large and general Assortment of Merchandize,
 suitable for the Season, which he sells on his usual low
 Terms, for Cash:—He has for Sale, the best

ENGLISH and Russia Duck,
 London Pewter,
 Nails of all Sizes.

He begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, that he shall
 remove on the 1st of February into the large new Store of
 Mr. Peter Clopper, near the Corner of Maiden Lane, at the
 Upper End of the Fly-Market. 60 66

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
 plantation belonging to George Hicks, absconded, lying
 opposite to Middletown Point, in East New-Jersey, will be
 exposed to sale by way of public vendue, at the house of
 Jarrett Wall, at Mount-pleasant, on Wednesday the first
 day of March next. The said plantation contains about
 120 acres of land, whereon is a dwelling-house, barn,
 a very good bearing orchard, some very good salt meadow,
 and not much of the land cleared. The vendue to begin
 at one o'clock said day, where the conditions of sale will be
 published. January the 16th, 1769. 59—62.

By us JOHN BURROWS,
 JARRETT WALL, and } Auditors.
 LEWIS FORMAN.

PURSUANT to an act of the Go-
 vernor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the
 Colony of New-York, entitled, an "Act to prevent frauds
 in debtors: Notice is hereby given, that we Isaac Corfa and
 Joseph Bull, of the city of New-York, merchants, and Ben-
 jamin Blagge, of the City of New-York, Esq;—have been
 duly appointed Trustees for all the creditors of Gerrit Sp.
 De Wint, of the island of St. Thomas, in the West-Indies,
 merchant; and we do pursuant to the directions of the said
 act hereby require all persons who are indebted to the said
 Gerrit Sp. De Wint, by the first day of April next, to pay
 unto us the said Trustees, all such sum or sums of money,
 which they owe to the said Gerrit Sp. De Wint, and deli-
 ver all other effects of the said Gerrit Sp. De Wint, which
 he, she, or they may have in their hands, power, or custody,
 unto us the said Trustees.—Given under our hands, this
 30th day of December, 1768.

ISAAC CORFA, } Trustees.
 JOSEPH BULL, }
 BEN. BLAGGE, }

THE creditors of Mr. Evan
 Cameron, late of said Norwalk, deceased, are here-
 by notified, that the Commissioners appointed by the Court
 of Probate for the district of Fairfield, to receive and exa-
 mine the claims of the creditors to the estate of said deceased,
 which is represented insolvent; have appointed to meet for
 that purpose, at the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel Thacher,
 inn-holder in said Norwalk, on the first Wednesdays of Fe-
 bruary and March, and on the second Wednesday of April
 next. JOSEPH PLATT, } Commissioners.
 ASA SPALDING, }

RUN away the 2d instant, (Janu-
 ary, 1769,) from Evan Van Zile, of Second River,
 Bergen County, New-Jersey, an Irish servant lad, named
 Robert Campbell, about 18 years of age, and 5 feet high,
 slim bodied, fair complexion, pale face, one of his feet a
 little crooked, occasioned by a bruise, has a scald head, is
 very fluent of speech, has much of the Irish accent, and can
 speak English, Dutch, and High Dutch: He had on among
 other things, a dark grey hearkin half fur coat, a pair
 of black plush breeches, and a blue and white worsted cap.
 Whoever brings the said runaway to his master, will be
 paid two dollars reward, if taken up within, or three dol-
 lars, if taken up out of the said province, besides all reason-
 able charges. Supposed to be gone towards Millstone. 59 62

General Post-Office, New-York, 20th January, 1769.
PUBLIC Notice is hereby given,
 That the Mail for Falmouth, will be made up at this
 Office on Saturday the 4th of February next, and will con-
 tinue to be made up in the same Manner upon the first Sa-
 turday in every Month, and the Packet-Boat order'd to sail
 with it the next Day.

Great Inconveniences having arisen to the Public by re-
 turning Letters for the Postage: It is now left at the Option
 of the Writer to pay or not, beforehand, to any Part of his
 Majesty's Dominions, either in Europe or America, except
 to Gibraltar or Port-Mahon.

All Persons however are particularly to take Notice, that
 Letters and Packets from any Part of America, for all Places
 beyond the Seas, not in his Majesty's Dominions, are to pay
 at the Office where they are put in, the full Post to London,
 besides the foreign Rates they may be chargeable with, to
 prevent the Necessity of their being opened and returned for
 the Postage. By Command of the D. Post-Master General,
 (60 63) JAMES PARKER, Secretary.

To be let and enter'd upon the first of May next,
THE house in which Nicholas Roosevelt now lives, at the
 lower end of Thames-Street, on the wharf, fronting
 the North River; the conveniences and commodiousness of
 the situation excels any on the river; it fronts two slips, one
 of which is near 100 feet broad, and the greatest part of
 the year is fill'd with boats and crafts from the Jerseys and
 North River: the house will suit a merchant or shop keeper,
 and great quantities of rum, sugar, molasses and salt, with
 all manner of dry goods, have a ready vent; it is a roomy
 convenient house, with 7 fire places, a large yard, in which
 is a pump and cistern; a garden, and a grass plot: likewise
 a silver-smiths shop to be let, and the tools of the trade to
 be sold. Also to be sold by said Roosevelt, a parcel of
 ready made silver large and small, viz. silver tea-pots, tea-
 spoons, silver hilted swords, fause boats, salts and shov-
 els, soup spoons, both scollop and plain, table spoons,
 tea tongs, punch ladles and strainers; milk pots, snuff boxes,
 and sundry other small articles, (both gold and silver) as
 buckles, clasps, buttons, broaches, rings and lockets, both
 plain and set with paste, moco, &c. &c. &c. which he will
 sell very reasonably, as he intends declining business and
 moving into the country this spring. 60—

TO BE SOLD,
 By ISAAC LOW,
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 Dear Skins, and a well assorted Store of Eu-
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TO BE SOLD, By
JAMES ABEE,
 For CASH only,
CHOICE Jamaica Spirits, and
 West-India Rum, by the Hogshead; Muscovado and
 Loaf Sugar by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; Chocolate
 by the Box, refin'd and Bloomy Iron, Nails of different
 Sorts, Cotton Checks, best Velvet and common Corks. Also,
 Iron Pots, and Kettles, Chimney Backs, Sides, and Bottoms
 of all Sizes, made at Vossius Furnace, at Newark in New-
 Jersey, and allow'd by proper Judges to be far the best made
 in America; likewise a choice Parcel of North-River Pipes
 and Hogshead Staves, and Hogshead Heading, both dressed
 and undressed:—A Parcel of choice Carolina Tar, in good
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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1362.

[THURSDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1769.]

BOSTON, January 9.

JOURNAL OF OCCURRENCES, continued.

AMONG the Bills found by the late Grand Jury; one was against the two Soldiers who affronted Mr. Gray a Merchant of this Town by stopping him for not answering to their Challenge, and then putting him under Guard, of which mention has been made before; our young K—g's Attorney, refused his Assistance in drawing it up, alledging as it is said, that "If a Soldier should with his fixed Bayonet at the Breast of an Inhabitant stop and detain him two Hours, it would not in Law be adjudged an Assault." It is hoped a Court and Jury will otherwise determine it, and that it will no longer be a doubt even in the Minds of the most sceptical, that the Law of the Land is to yield to the Maxims of a *meer economy* of the Military, in civil Communities.

Upon the Arrival of Letters here, brought by the October Packet, it was given out that L—d H—ls—gh in a Letter to G. B. expresses his Approbation of the G—r's Conduct in not calling for Troops to aid the Civil Power, the last Summer, when the Council advised against this Measure; but that at the same Time his Lordship reprehends the Council for giving such Advice. This Report does not indeed gain Credit among sensible People, who cannot suppose that L—d H—ls—gh would take upon himself to reprehend his Majesty's Council who do themselves agreeable to their Oaths acted according to their best Judgment, tho' from the Idea which his Lordship at so great a Distance had been led to form of this Affair, he might apprehend them mistaken. Nothing however can be plainer, and the Government at Home is perhaps before now thoroughly sensible, that this Advice of Council was wise and just, tended to promote the true Service of his Majesty, and the Peace and Welfare of this his Province. One cannot forbear however to remark from this Report, and the Quarter from which it comes, how indiscreetly some People, would represent Lord H—ls—gh as a mere *Eccho* to every Sentiment suggested from *this Side the Water*, however *impolitic* and *absurd*. It is not doubted but the Ministry have prudently exerted the utmost of their Influence at the first Meeting of Parliament, to obtain a Parliamentary Sanction to the Step taken by them in sending Troops to America, lest those disagreeable Consequences should have followed thereon, as has been predicted by those who disapproved of so extraordinary a Measure.

Jan. 10. It is said Orders have been given by C—re H—d for all his little Guarda Costas to put out of Harbour on a Cruise along the Coast and in our Bays, doubtless by Direction or Advice of G. B. and the C—mi—rs, who are in hopes that the Season of the Year may have encouraged some Captains or Owners to aim at making a few Savings, with regard to the new and disputed Duties; or whose Ignorance may have led them into Mistakes, of which they may make Advantages upon Discovery. We cannot but regret that an Officer appointed by the great Mr. Pitt, and who during the late War was so successful in destroying the Trade of our Foreign Enemies, should now be so unfortunately employ'd in distressing our own: It is however well worthy the Notice of the British Merchants and Manufacturers; that notwithstanding all the Diligence, low Arts and Severity of the G—r and C—mi—rs, supported and assisted by a Navy and standing Army, not one Article has as yet been made prize of, that in the least interferes either with the *Growth* or *Manufactures* of the Mother Country.

Jan. 11. We are told that there have been great Murmurings and uneasiness among the Soldiery, who instead of being paid their subsistence Money as on their first Arrival, have for some time past been obliged to receive the same in Beef, which our Butchers have agreed to deliver the Contractor through the Year at one Penny three Farthings stir. pr. lb. the Men alledge, that with their own Money they could furnish themselves better Provisions at a cheaper rate; Beef since their Arrival being sold at one Penny $\frac{1}{2}$ pr. lb. Mutton at a less Price, and the Offals of both at a mere Trifle; and Fish so cheap that a Cod of 15 lb. weight just out of the Water sells for about 9d. Sterling, that as Geese have been sold at about one Shilling Sterling a piece, Turkeys of the same Weight at 1s. 4d. Fowls at 4d. Rabbits 1d. Partridges 3d. and other Wild Fowl in Plenty, and the same Proportion, they could, had they Cash, have now and then an

Article of this Sort, in their Mess as well as their Officers, but that now they are worse off in the midst of the greatest Plenty and Variety, than when in Halifax without it; on the other Hand its said, that Provisions will probably be higher in the Spring, and if the Men should have Money instead thereof, too considerable a Part of it would be converted into *spirituous Liquors* rather than Eatables, how this Matter will end a little Time may discover; this may with Truth be said, that the Inhabitants are far from interesting themselves in this Dispute, or doing any thing that may increase the present Ferment among the Troops.

Jan. 12. The Detention of the Portsmouth Vessel already mentioned at this Season of the Year on account of a Barrel of Wine found on board her, is like to prove very detrimental to a great Number of Merchants in those Parts, who had Goods on Freight; one Gentleman in Kittery has a large Ship ready for sailing, waiting only for some necessities shipped him by said Vessel.

A Coasting Vessel owned at Biddeford having according to Custom been sent from thence with a Load of Boards for New-Port, without being cleared out, was there refused an Entry, and seized by the Collector agreeable to Orders received from the C—mi—rs; and notwithstanding it clearly appeared that not the least Fraud was intended by the Matter or Owner, but that his Proceedure was wholly owing to a Supposition that it would be justified by Custom; the Vessel was libell'd in a Court of Admiralty, condemned, and sold by a Decree of said Court: This is not the only Instance of an honest Trader's being taken in and ruined, by presuming on a customary Indulgence, Indulgences which in some Places are often given and frequently withdrawn without previous and public Notice, whereby to the scandal of Office they become Means, in the Hands of the revengful and hungry Officer to ensnare and entrap the unwary, but honest Trader.

It is confidently reported that the A—y G—l on the other Side of the Water has given it as his Opinion, that the Officers of the Custom House cannot legally oblige, and ought not to insist upon those Vessels who coast it from one Part of the Province to another, being cleared out as is usual on foreign Voyages; but notwithstanding this, there is a greater strictness than ever with regard to such Vessels, to the unspeakable Worry, and also Expence of the concerned; there is however this good grows out of the Practice, that the more Difficulty and Charge there is in conveying and transporting British Wares from one Town to another, the greater Encouragement and Stimulus is given the Inhabitants to *manufacture for themselves*, or become more *frugal* in the Consumption of all Foreign Articles.

Jan. 13. The present scarcity of Money is so great, owing to the Destruction of Trade, and the Monopoly that a large Number of Revenue Officers, Place Men &c. have made of the same by the instrumentality of the late Duties; that some Gentlemen among us who have their Monies in the British Funds, have given Orders to their Merchants to withdraw or dispose of the same, expecting greater Advantages may be made with those Monies, on this Side the Water; perhaps other Reasons operate; Stocks had certainly fallen 6 pr. Cent: In October last—and Advices intimate, that they were like to be still further affected by the measures pursuing.

The Honourable House of Representatives of the Province of New-York by a *manly, patriotick* Conduct on a trying Occasion have fully supported the Character of an American Assembly; in the Course of their late Session they completed a Petition to his Majesty, another to the Lords, and a Remonstrance to the Commons of Great-Britain, in order to obtain a Redress of Grievances; and then took into Consideration the *Circular Letters* from the Assemblies of Virginia and Massachusetts Bay, which they *unanimously* resolved to answer in the most respectful Manner, and fully to concur with the Sentiments of the said Assemblies expressed in those Letters; and having entered into a Number of spirited Resolves in Favour of Liberty and the Rights of their Constituents; their Governor was then pleased to honour them by a Dissolution of the Assembly. The Speaker of the late House of Representatives for this Province, has just received the following Letter from the Honourable Philip Livingston Esq. late Speaker of the House of Representatives of New-York.

To the honourable Thomas Cushing, Esq; Speaker of the late House of Representatives for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay,

S I R, 31st December 1768.

By Order of the General Assembly of this Colony, I am to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 11th. of February last, and am directed to assure you that they are much obliged to your House of Representatives, for freely communicating their Sentiments, on a Subject so interesting to all the Colonies; and are so far from considering it as a Desire of dictating to the other Assemblies, that they highly applaud them for their Attention to American Liberty, and hope the Measures they have taken on this important Occasion, will fully convince them, that the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York harmonizes with those of the other Colonies in their Representations for Redress; they perfectly agree with your House in their Opinion of the fatal Consequences which must inevitably attend the Operation of the several Acts of Parliament, imposing Taxes and Duties in the American Colonies; and have therefore prepared Petitions to his Majesty, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and a Representation to the Commons of Great-Britain, praying Relief from the Grievances they labour under. They entertain with your House the firmest Confidence in his Majesty's known Clemency and tender Regard for all his Subjects, and the Candour and Justice of the British Parliament; and are not without Hopes that the united Supplications of all the Colonies will prevail on our most gracious Sovereign and the Parliament, to grant effectual Redress, and put a Stop, for the future, to Measures so directly repugnant to the true Interest of the Mother-Country and the Colonies.

In the Name, and by Order of the General Assembly,

I am, With the greatest Respect,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

PHIL. LIVINGSTON, Speaker.

P. S. Robert Charles Esq; Agent for this Colony, at the Court of Great-Britain, is instructed to co-operate with the Agents of the other Colonies in their Applications for Redress.

At a C—mi—l last Thursday G. B. exhibited another Specimen of the inexplicable *Littleness* of his Mind, and the Fullness of its Enmity against the People: It seems some Boys were the other Evening playing at Foot-Ball near the Province House when either by Accident or Design; they threw down one of the Centry Boxes at the Gate; this rude and mischievous Behaviour of Children, the G—r has represented to the C—mi—l as a serious and important Matter, upon which he required their Advice or Concurrence, in giving Orders to the King's Attorney to prosecute them for the same, which we are told has been done; and we doubt not an account of this little rude *Boysish Trick*, will be transmitted to Administration with such *Glosses* and *Comments*, as may have a Tendency to impress them with the heinousness of the Offence; and as another Proof of the Necessity of Regular Troops, to keep the Inhabitants in Order. We cannot but here observe that notwithstanding the many Insults offered, and Injuries done the Inhabitants by our *new Comers*, and the Danger we have been in from their Practices with the Negroes; that the G—r has been so far from taking any Steps to secure or relieve us therefrom, that he has even suffered them to pass by him wholly unnoticed.

Jan. 14. We have lately been favoured with the King's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament; wherein his Majesty is pleased to express his Concern, that a Spirit of Faction which he was in hopes had subsided, had again arisen in his American Colonies, and in one in particular to a considerable Degree.—It is observable that the Countenances of our Enemies appear very *jaundiced* upon this Occasion, while his Majesty's *loyal* Subjects are distressed, that he has conceiv'd such an unfavourable Sentiment of the Temper of his Colonists; who far from the remotest Disposition to *Faction* or *Rebellion*, are struggling, as they apprehend, for a Constitution which *supports the Crown*; and for the Rights derived to them by their Charter and confirm'd by the Declaration of his Majesty's glorious Ancestors, Wm. and Mary, at that important Era, *the Revolution*. We shall make no further Observations, but only recite a Paragraph which contains the Sentiments of Truth—"It is a Maxim of the English Law, and a Principle founded in Reason, that 'the King can do no wrong' and we are ready to apply it, and that in

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"the present Case the Ministry have done none; but that the Concern which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to express, in regard to the Colonies in general, and the supposed Disposition of one in particular, is wholly grounded upon the Misinformation, and false Representations of those, who, if they do not sufficiently revere Truth, ought to tremble at the Thought of deceiving Majesty, and of plunging the greatest and happiest Empire which the Sun ever shone upon, into Astonishment, Anxiety and Confusion! Perhaps Accounts have been transmitted Home similar to those said to have been sent from hence to New-York, Nova-Scotia, &c. in September last, viz. that a certain Cal— was taken Possession of, a Beacon erected, and thirty thousand Men in Arms to oppose the landing of the King's Troops.—— A very few Weeks will effect different Impressions, in regard to the Colonists, and produce very different Measures, which we venture to predict, will terminate in the Prosperity of the whole Empire."

Dec. 15. The Friends to a constitutional Union and Harmony between Great-Britain and her Colonies, cannot but hope, and seriously pray, that Wife and Faithful Counsellors may stand about the King, Men fearing God and hating Covetousness; and that the Things which belong to the National Peace, may not be hidden from the Eyes of those who are entrusted with the Management of the National Concern.

The ANATOMIST. No. XVII.
Offendas populi ceremonias & ritum colendi.
Exon. xviii.

IN my first number, it was observed that the opponents of the Church have nothing to do with that mode of government, and discipline which Episcopalians choose for themselves in America, unless some probability could be shewn (which hath never yet been done) of its interfering with the rights of others; and that, whether of divine or human original, it is enough for us to answer, that it is such a government as we prefer; nay, such as many wise men ever have, and probably ever will, prefer to the modern government of Presbytery, which (agreeable to the words of Chillingworth in my last) one can no more believe to have been in use "during the Apostles times, and presently afterwards (contrary to their doctrine and the will of Christ) to have been whirled about like a scene in a masque, and transformed into Episcopacy; than it can be thought possible for all the Democracies and Aristocracies in the world to lie down and sleep, and awake into monarchies, without opposition or trace of history to record the marvellous change."

It was therefore not so much from any necessity, in my argument with the Centinel (because right or wrong, it was sufficient that Episcopacy was our mode) as to prevent serious Episcopalians from being imposed upon by his bold and groundless assertion; that I have taken some pains to shew that such an Episcopate as is proposed for America, far from being a novel invention, is what almost all the reformed Churches have given their testimony for; declaring it to be a truly ancient and even apostolical institution; and such as they would willingly have been subject to, if they had not been prevented by the situation of affairs, under different states, at the reformation.

On this footing, then, I leave this matter of Episcopacy, and proceed to inquire whether we are justly chargeable with any corruption, in having preserved such rites and ceremonies in our Church, as were judged by our wise reformers to be for decency and good order, harmless in their own nature, and neither contradictory to the general usage of protestants, nor to any positive law in scripture?

The great principles upon which the Church of England was purged from the dross of popery, are fully set forth in her articles, the prefaces to her liturgy, and by many of her able sons; and they do honour to the spirit and temper of our first reformers.

"Those men (saith the learned Bishop Sander-son) are much mistaken, who either measure the protestant religion by an opposition to popery; or account all popery, that is taught or practised by the Church of Rome. It is only the corruptions and superstition of that Church, whereunto the name of popery doth belong. Our godly forefathers had no purpose (nor had they any warrant) to set up a new religion, but to reform the old, by purging it from innovations, which, in tract of time (some sooner, some later) had mingled with it and corrupted it, both in doctrine and worship. According to this purpose, they proceeded, without constraint or precipitancy, freely and advisedly, as in peaceable times; and brought their intentions to a happy end. All those doctrines which are either contrary to the written word of God, or superadded to the necessary points of faith; all those su-

perstitions which are either unlawful, as contrary to God's word; or being not contrary, and therefore indifferent, are made essentials, and imposed as necessary parts of worship—these are things whereunto the name of popery doth properly belong; and were accordingly rejected by our Church at the reformation. "As to ceremonies, the Church meant to make use of her liberty, and the lawful power she had (and all Churches of Christ have, or ought to have) of ordering her ecclesiastical affairs, yet to do it with so much prudence and moderation, that the world might see, by what was laid aside, that she acknowledged no subjection to the see of Rome; and by what was retained, that she did not recede from the Church of Rome out of any spirit of contradiction, but as necessitated for the maintenance of her just liberty."—In short, "as it is well expressed by a humorous writer, in stripping off the lace, she was careful not to tear the garment."

Concerning rites and ceremonies, we have the confession of all the reformed Churches, except perhaps our Centinel's Church, that they are not unlawful in themselves, where they are decent and significant.

The Helvetic Confession * is—that "Churches have always used their liberty in rites, as being things indifferent; which we do at this day."

The Bohemian is—"that ceremonies brought in, by a good custom, are with an uniform consent to be retained in the ecclesiastical assemblies of Christian people, in the common service of God."†

The Gallican declares, that "every place may have its peculiar constitutions, as it shall seem convenient for them."‡

The Belgick, that "we receive those laws that are fit, either to cherish and maintain concord, or to keep us in the obedience of God."§

That of Augsburg—"Ecclesiastical rites which are ordained by man's authority, and tend to quietness and good order in the Church, are to be observed."¶

That of Saxony—"For order's sake, there must be some decent and seemly rites."||

That of Sweden—"Such traditions of men as agree with the scriptures, and were ordained for good manners and the profit of men, are worthy to be accounted rather of God than of man."**

Such are the confessions, and such the practice of the most considerable reformed Churches abroad, with respect to ceremonies in general—which are probably accounted among those "human inventions" wherewith our Church is accused by the Centinel of having "corrupted the pure word of God." If he will mention any particulars that are exceptionable in our Church, which are not retained in other protestant Churches, we shall shew that we are either able to defend them, or willing to give them up. And till he does this, our answer can only be general. Let us now hear the sentiments of some of the ablest foreign divines on the same subject. Calvin, as usual, I choose to lead the van; who has a long and excellent discourse†† on Rites and Ceremonies; out of which it will be sufficient to select only a few passages.

"All churches, says he, have power to make laws and ordinances for establishing a common polity among themselves—but no polity can be upheld but by certain laws, nor any Rites observed, without a stated Form. Therefore, we are so far from condemning the laws which conduce to this end, that we say, to take them away, is to cut the sinews of the church, and render it both weak and deformed.—The end of decency is, partly that, by appointing such Rites as will create a reverence for holy things, we may by such helps, be excited to devotion, and partly that our modesty and gravity, which are commendable in all our actions, may there more especially appear."

Nor does he consider Church laws, about decent Rites and Ceremonies, as mere human inventions.—For "such laws says he, are founded on the authority of Scripture, and so are both human and divine: which he illustrates by the Geneva law, for kneeling at public prayer, as follows,—"If it be asked, continues he, whether this be an human tradition, which any man may refuse or neglect at pleasure? I answer, it is so human, as also to be divine. It is of God, as it is part of that decency commended by the Apostle (1 Cor. xiv. 40.) But it is of men, as it particularly specifies, what the Scripture only declared in general.—By this one example we may make an estimate of all things of this kind. In outward discipline and ceremonies, Christ did not particularly prescribe what we should do; because he foresaw that would depend upon the different condition of times; and he did not judge one form agreeable to all ages.—"And elsewhere, †† he says, I do not contend about Ceremonies, that serve only for Decency and Order; nor yet against such as are symbols of, or incite-

ments to, that reverence we owe to God."—Now that such is the intention of our church ceremonies, she expressly declares; and that they are not meant to bind conscience, but for decency and order.

But to proceed with Calvin, neither he nor his followers had any more objection to forms of prayer than to decent rites, &c. In his letter to the Protector of England, he says, "As to what concerns a form of prayer and ecclesiastical rites, I highly approve of it; that there be a certain form, from which ministers be not allowed to vary"—So the canon† of the French Church expressly determined; and Calvin not only declared his own opinion in these things, but pressed strongly upon others to have all disputes done away concerning them—"I hope says he, to the fiery John Knox, your rigour about ceremonies, which is displeasing to many, will keep itself within due bounds of moderation."—† To Farel, he also thus writes—"Use your endeavour that the brethren do not pertinaciously contend about ceremonies. We are free from all men; yet let us be the servants of peace and concord."

Happy had it been, if the Centinel and his party could have followed this advice; and as they are, or may be free from any thing that they may think corrupted, or of human invention in our church, that they would enjoy the liberty which God hath given, and suffer us to do the same!

To these testimonies of Calvin and of whole churches, concerning the power which every Christian society has within itself to decree rites and ceremonies, which be not repugnant to Scripture, but for decency and order; I could add many in favour of the particular rites and ceremonies of the English church.—

Bucer, for example, thanks God, with all his soul, to see the English ceremonies so pure and conformable to the word of God."§

Beza, in like manner, answering his discontented brethren in England who complained to him of the Church rites and ceremonies; enjoins them not to forsake the church communion on that account; for that those ceremonies were not of those kind; of things that were sinful in themselves; and elsewhere ¶ speaking of the sign of the Cross, in the English and Lutheran churches—"I know, says he, they retain the use of this sign. Let them therefore use their own liberty as it is meet."

I could add the testimonies of Martyr, Claude, L'Angle, Turretine, Le Moyne, &c. abroad; and even of Baxter, Ball, and many more at home; but some notice will be taken of them, when I come in my next number to speak of the purity of our church doctrine. On the present head of ceremonies and rites, I would not wish to be tedious, for some of those things, which were once so offensive to some among ourselves, are becoming every day less so; and never gave any offence to foreign churches; such as the observation of holy-days, Church-music, the gown, the Surplice, the Square-cap, &c.

Geneva and Calvin shall here speak in place of all others. And first, as to Church music, none are more fond of it than the Geneva churches, and no music more light and airy than theirs. And as to festivals, the French church observe several; nay several were many years observed at Geneva, and when they were abrogated, Calvin solemnly declares—"It was without his knowledge and advice; and he would have all men know, that if it had been put to his choice he never would have given his opinion for such a decree."§

As to the cap and surplice, Calvin blames Bishop Hooper for contending about them, and writes to Bullenger thus—"I wish that he (Hooper) would not contend so much de pecto & veste linea. This advice I gave him myself not long ago."

As to gowns and collegiate habits, Calvin was so strict that he would have expelled some students if they had not complied with his rules, and he once maintained a good scolding-match with a zealous female saint concerning his own long garment; but it is said the female had the last word of him, and still held to her point, viz. that those long garments were the scripture marks of false prophets, &c.

In short, with respect to the clerical habits appointed in our Church, they cannot be called a novel invention. For they are of a truly ancient cut and make; and it is our antagonists that have introduced novelties and changed the fashion. For some of them appear with short or half-gowns, some with long ones, some of one cut, some of another; some with cassocks, and some without. Nay, I am told that even the square cap now begins to adorn the brow of every strippling of a Presbyterian college; a piece of intelligence I am no way displeased to hear, as it is a good omen of our getting over one matter, that once so much disturbed our antagonists, and seems to have greatly disturbed our Centinel himself, even of late.—

† Book of Discip. C. 5. † Epist. ad Joh. Knox. † Scripta Anglicana. § Beza Cont. Baldwin. § Epist. to Hallus. Peter Martyr also defends the wearing of the Surplice, as having a good and useful signification, in his Epist. to Hooper.

* Cap. 27. † Cap. 25. ‡ Act 32. § Act 32. || Act 32. ** Cap. 24. †† De Reform. Eccl. C. 16.

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